

and I don't believe there was a happier man in the United States than William C. Whitney on the day of the Brooklyn Handicap last year.

"Harry's colt I had just nosed out of the father's splendid mare Gunfire in one of the finest horse races ever seen at the Brooklyn track. Father and son were standing together, and I was not far from them. Each was shouting for his own horse with all the lungs he had. When the race was over, Harry turned to his son, placed one hand on his shoulder and, laughing heartily, said:

"I'll have a try at you again some day, my boy, and I'll give you such a beating as you deserve for so unmercifully trouncing your father in a public manner like this."

Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Vreeland remained at the house during the evening and Thomas F. Ryan and Elihu Root called about 6:30. Mr. Ryan remained for some time. Mr. Root but for a few minutes. Daniel S. Lamont left cards shortly after Mr. Root had gone away. Mr. George Bend joined her daughter at the house shortly after the death occurred and left with Mr. and Mrs. Barney about 8:30. All through the evening carriages drew up at the house and the occupants made short calls or left cards.

William C. Whitney's interests in the stock market are believed to represent investment securities which are unlikely to be offered for sale, at least at this time. All his business interests are believed to be in the best shape.

The Democratic Club last evening postponed its regular Tuesday night entertainment and stopped the club tournament out of respect to William C. Whitney's death. The governors of the club resolved that the officers and others should attend the funeral.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island arrived here last night from Washington. He did not hear of the death of Mr. Whitney till he reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Mr. Whitney," said the Republican leader in the United States Senate, "was a remarkably able citizen, a patriot and a good friend. I knew him well for many years. This is sad news."

MR. WHITNEY'S CAREER.

Eminent in Law, Politics, Large Affairs and the Turf.

William Collins Whitney was born in Conway, Franklin county, Mass., on July 14, 1841. He came from the best Puritan stock of New England, being a descendant in the eighth generation of John Whitney, an English Puritan, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635. On his mother's side he was descended from William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony.

It was once said of Mr. Whitney that he was a Republican by nature and a Democrat by association. He was more than a Democrat by association. He was a Democrat by inheritance. His father was Brig.-Gen. James Scollay Whitney, one of the most prominent Democrats of his day in Massachusetts, as well as a successful man of affairs. At one time Gen. Whitney was the leader of the Massachusetts Democracy. He was superintendent of the Springfield arsenal under President Pierce and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Grant. He was largely interested in railroad and steamship ventures.

William C. Whitney was his elder son. After preparing for college at the Williams Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., young Whitney entered Yale in 1859 and was graduated with honors in the class of 1862. Twenty-five years after his graduation Yale conferred on Mr. Whitney the degree of Doctor of Laws. Two of his classmates were Col. Oliver H. Payne, son of United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, and William G. Sumner, the well known statesman, lawyer, economist and member of Yale's faculty. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Whitney were rivals for scholarship honors in their undergraduate days. They were both brilliant students, the first prize for English essays, and both were candidates for the class oratorship. Young Whitney was chosen.

In the autumn of 1863, after his graduation from Yale, Gen. Whitney sent his son to the Harvard law school, from which he was graduated in 1865. He came here and entered the law office of Abraham Lincoln, R. Lawrence. Almost from the very beginning of his career as a practicing lawyer in New York City, Mr. Whitney was noted for his ability and his determination that he intended to make a success in his profession.

FIRST LAW PRACTICE IN NEW YORK.

One of the first retainers he got was one from Charles F. Smith, the founder, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Gazette* and a close friend of Mr. Whitney. Disposing of a half interest in the paper, Sweetser became a partner in the firm. Mr. Whitney was preferred against him by his former partner, and Mr. Whitney was asked to take the place of Mr. Sweetser in getting the charge dismissed in another order.

Two or three years later that same client gave Mr. Whitney a retainer which gave him a high reputation among the young lawyers at the New York bar. Sweetser became editor of the *New York Tribune*. Charles F. Smith's "Griffin Game" was sent to the editor for review. Sweetser criticised it severely and was sued for libel by Smith. Mr. Whitney defended the action for Mr. Smith, and after a trial which lasted a week, won the case.

Oliver Payne and young Whitney had been intimate friends since childhood. They had often spent parts of vacations at the Payne house in Cleveland. It was there that he met Clara B. Payne, a daughter of the Standard Oil Company, who was a United States Senator from Ohio. In 1869 young Whitney felt that he had secured such a fortune as to be able to enable him to take a wife, and in that year he and Miss Payne were married. The wedding was a brilliant one, and it was said that Mr. Payne had given his bride \$1,000,000 in gift-edged securities.

INTO POLITICS—TILDEN'S PUPIL.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Whitney began to take an active interest in politics. He arrayed himself against the Tweed corruptionists and was the chief organizer of the Young Men's Democratic Union. His work in this organization of 1871 attracted the attention of Samuel J. Tilden, and the two became friends. It has been said of Mr. Whitney that Tilden regarded him as the ablest political protégé he ever had. Not long after Mr. Whitney organized the Young Men's Democratic Union with others, he formed the organization known as the Alliance for that organization for District Attorney in 1872. He then took an active part in the organization of the County Democracy.

He was appointed an inspector of schools the same year, and he was active in the campaign of 1874, which resulted in the election of Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham.

CORPORATION COUNSEL AT A CITY CRISIS.

Mayor Wickham was Mr. Whitney's Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel was a more powerful person in those days than he is to-day. The city treasury had been emptied as something to be plundered at will by the Tweed regime. Claims against the city growing out of the ring frauds were cropping up right and left. When Mr. Whitney went into the Corporation Counsel's office, 3,800 suits were pending against the city, involving between \$15,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Most of the suits were instituted almost every day and Mr. Whitney realized that, if the city treasury wasn't to be made bankrupt, he must establish a legal barrier for the protection of the treasury. He secured a discontinuance of many of those actions, compromised others and saved the city, it is estimated, between \$10,000,000 and \$10,000,000. Besides this he saved the city nearly \$2,000,000 in the first year.

He held the office until 1882, when he resumed the private practice of law. He did not lack clients, and corporations

Among the weekly papers none is more perfect in its illustrative features than "The Illustrated Sporting News."

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seemed to be especially desirous of his services. In the first year after he left the Corporation Counsel's office he became the general counsel for the Continental and the New Jersey Mutual life insurance companies. Later he became the general counsel for the Metropolitan Steamship Company and the Traders' Corporation of Virginia.

His work for these corporations attracted the attention of the stockholders of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad and of the holders of the receiver's certificates of the Chicago and North Western. He was retained as the general counsel for the stockholders of the one and the certificate holders of the other and won the litigation instituted by both.

PUT THE NEW NAVY AFOAT.

But while he practised law he did not abate at all his interest in politics, and in the Presidential campaign of 1884 worked hard and with his characteristic skill in organization for the election of Mr. Cleveland.

After leaving Cleveland's inauguration Mr. Whitney was appointed Secretary of the Navy. His genius for the management of large enterprises and his skill in organization for the election of Mr. Cleveland.

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hard luck on the turf. He spent his money liberally, but until last year he was rather unfortunatly. He had a yearling colt worth about \$100,000 and he headed the list of winning owners. In 1902 it was expected that his horse would win the Kentucky Derby. His horse contracted influenza, however, and some of the best in his stable became wrecks. From this disease Nasturium, for which Mr. Whitney paid \$50,000; Endurance, which he sold for \$10,000; and Blue Girl, and several highly tried young horses, became hopelessly wrecked. Mr. Whitney won one Futurity, that of 1900, with Ballyhooy Bay, and hoped to win last year with his splendid colt Infelix. Infelix was cut down in a race at Saratoga, however, and was out of it.

At the close of the racing season in England last fall Mr. Whitney announced that he was going to retire from the English turf. Most of the horses which he had in training there were sold at auction in December. A few were brought to the United States, most of which were sent to La Belle Farm for breeding purposes. The principal sire at La Belle is the famous Hamburg, for which Mr. Whitney paid \$50,000.

In 1901 Mr. Whitney, with August Belmont and others, acquired the Saratoga racetrack and the surrounding lands. Mr. Whitney was made president of the association which held the office at the time of his death. He said that the race meetings at the Springs ought to be the first of the year, and that he intended to make the Saratoga course the Newmarket of America. He so far succeeded that the stakes offered by the Saratoga Association are among the richest in the country and attract the best horses of both East and West.

HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Whitney was twice married. By his first wife he had four children—Pauline, Margaret, Alice and Harry. Mrs. Whitney was the daughter of the late Dr. Frederick S. May of New York and was married to Mr. Whitney in 1865. The first Mrs. Whitney died on Feb. 5, 1885. She left an estate valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 absolutely to her husband.

On Sept. 28, 1888, shortly after the death of his first wife, Mr. Whitney married Miss Dorothy Whitney, who is 18 years old. The first Mrs. Whitney died on Feb. 5, 1885. She left an estate valued at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 absolutely to her husband.

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KING OPENS PARLIAMENT.

LIBERALS AT ONCE BEGIN AN ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Failure to Announce Its Fiscal Policy Criticized—Liberal Leader in House Demands a General Election—Some Discussion of the Far Eastern Crisis.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Fog and rain enveloped the royal procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster for the opening of Parliament this afternoon. The King and Queen, in full state robes and wearing their crowns, were seated in a white and gold coach drawn by eight horses. They passed along a route lined with troops.

The King, standing in front of the Throne, began at 2:15 o'clock the reading of his speech. He said:

"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be of a satisfactory character. The Government has concluded an agreement with the French Republic which, I trust, will do much to encourage recourse to arbitration in cases of international dispute."

"Apart from its intrinsic value, the agreement forms a happy illustration of the friendly feeling of the two countries, whereby peace was given in the course of my visit to France and President Loubet's visit to England. Similar agreements are in progress of arrangement with Italy and the Netherlands."

"The tribunal that was appointed under the convention of March 3, 1903, between my Government and the United States has given decision on the points referred to it. Some of the decisions were favorable and others were adverse."

"I have watched with concern the course of the negotiations between Japan and Russia in regard to their respective interests in China and Korea. Any assistance my Government can usefully render toward a pacific solution of the controversy will be gladly accepted."

Continuing, the King said that the Powers had consented to the Austro-Russian scheme of Macedonian reforms which Turkey had consented to with regrettable delay. He referred to the Italian General who had assisted in reorganizing the Turkish gendarmerie. He said that the King of Italy had consented to arbitrate the Chinese-British frontier question; referred to New Zealand sanctioning a preferential tariff in favor of British products, and expressed confidence that the Tibet expedition would settle a constant source of friction.

The King announced that bills would be introduced dealing with the immigration of criminals and lunatics, and the law for the sale of intoxicating liquors; for the better housing of the working classes in Ireland, and amending the Laborers' Act in Ireland. He also announced a bill to remove, after the present Parliament, the acts requiring the reelection of Ministers when they accept office.

The speech did not refer to the tariff question. Their Majesties left the House of Lords at 2:40 o'clock and returned to Buckingham Palace. Secretary of Legation Carter represented the United States in the diplomatic gallery, Ambassador Choate being ill with a slight cold.

It is said that William C. Whitney would move country places than any man in the United States. His place in the Whately Hills, near New York, is valued at more than \$500,000. There is a covered racetrack there and the finest training stable in the country. Then there is the Sheepscott Bay place, 300 acres, the estate, October Mountain, at Lenox, of 10,000 acres; an Adirondack preserve of 16,000 acres; a lodge at Blue Mountain Lake, an estate at Aiken, in South Carolina, besides the farm in Kentucky and a shooting box in England. Mr. Whitney was a director in many corporations and a member of a dozen clubs.

Besides his immediate family he leaves a brother, Henry M. Whitney of Boston, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Mrs. Henry Dimock.

WHITNEY ENTRIES VOID.

Stable May Be Conducted This Year Under B. D. Barry's Direction.

With the death of W. C. Whitney all entries for this year's stakes, except produce stakes and events to which local nominations were made, are null and void under Rule 6 of the Rules of Racing, unless a transfer of the same was made at the last moment. If not, it was said last night that 98 per cent of the entries made by Mr. Whitney would be thrown out, thereby greatly depressing the value of the many thoroughbred heavily engaged.

As to the disposition of Mr. Whitney's big racing stable, nobody in authority would talk, but it was the opinion among turfmen that if the horses were raced at all this year they would run in the name of the Westbury Stable, the name of the turf partnership which the late Mr. Whitney had made with Harry Payne Whitney.

It was Mr. Morgan's intention to remain several days in Montreal, but at the Windsor Hotel a message was sent him last night announcing the death of William C. Whitney.

It is expected that the trip will be cut short and that Mr. Morgan will return to New York.

Saratoga's Tribute to Whitney.

SARATOGA, Feb. 2.—Resolutions of respect to the memory of William C. Whitney were adopted this evening by the village Board of Trustees, which included Mr. Knapp as president.

Mrs. Maybrick in Devonshire Home.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The report that Mrs. Maybrick had been found to be a refugee home has been officially confirmed. She is in a home in Devonshire.

Funeral Line Plans Extension.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Cunard Steamship company has agreed to extend its service between American and Mediterranean ports.

Chinese Counterfitters in Manila.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Feb. 2.—The police have nipped in the bud a clever swindle. Chinese have been silencing the copper centavos, easily defrauding the ignorant natives.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists supply them. Price 25c—Ad.

LAWRENCEVILLE BOYS GAMBLE?

FULL-FLEDGED GAME RUN IN UPPER HOUSE, 'TIS SAID.

Faculty Admits Something of the Sort and Has Disciplined 80 Students—Was Only a Little Red and Black (School Colors), Game, Says Mr. Green.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Lawrenceville School, one of the best known preparatory institutions in the East, is wrought up over the alleged discovery of a full-fledged gambling outfit in the Upper House, which is the abiding place of about 120 members of the fourth form or senior class.

Reports differ as to the extent to which this gambling has been carried on, but it is admitted, even by the school authorities, that nearly half of the fourth formers are involved in the gambling escapade, and have been subjected to discipline.

From a source that should be reliable THE SUN correspondent was told to-night that some time ago the faculty of the school was surprised by the number of checks that the bursar of the school had been called upon to cash for students. There have been no vacations recently, and the opportunities for spending money in the village of Lawrenceville are ordinarily rather limited.

No explanation was forthcoming until a few days ago, when it was said, one of the boys let fall a remark which Prof. Beaumont overheard that he had won \$18 on the wheel the night before.

Under cross-examination the student admitted that there had been a game of chance running for some time in the Upper House. Investigation is said to have revealed some up-to-date gambling paraphernalia, which was being liberally patronized by the students.

The discovery of half a dozen of the principal students to admissions on the part of the students generally, and when a searching inquiry had been concluded four boys were found to be implicated, one from the third form were implicated.

The discovery was the more startling because some of the most representative boys of the school had been implicated. The entire number were placed on probation and forbidden to leave the campus pending a determination of their punishment.

When the school assembled at chapel on Sunday morning, President Marchant delivered a stern lecture to heart talk that has apparently developed feeling of deepest contrition on the part of the offenders. He chose to avoid the passage, "Thou shalt not steal," and dwell on the evils of gambling.

Apologies were made by all the boys that were caught, and an offer was made to sign any paper that might be suggested, the student body at the same time expressing regret for the offense. The boys should have been brought into discipline by what is now looked upon as a thoughtlessness that deliberate wrongdoing.

The matter has been thoroughly sifted to the bottom, Mr. Green declared, with the disclosure that in no instance was more than \$150 involved, the entire play being limited to the loose change the boys carried with them.

Mr. Green added that every boy involved was deeply grieved at the construction placed upon his actions, and that the entire affair was conceived and executed only in a spirit of jest.

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